

MR. BRADFORD,

IN a former letter I noticed a part of a virulent attack on my father, I will now proceed to examine the residue of this overflowing of Coburn's gall—this unparalleled morsel of invidious.

He says my father and his family have been involved with almost every leading character in the state, and he particularizes Gen. Wilkinson, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Judge. On some future occasion, perhaps an anonymous scribbler will annex the name of John Coburn to the list of Honorables, and thus by classing him with them, will do him as much credit as they deserved.

There was certainly an altercation between the deceased and Gen. Wilkinson; it originated in a fixed determination on the part of the General to transmute to himself the property of my father, and as fixed a determination on the part of my father (who soon penetrated the General's character) to prevent his design by an absolute refusal to have any negotiation with him—this is the avowal of which Coburn speaks, and it would have been happy for many worthy men, if they had been equally circumspect in their transactions with General Wilkinson; thus commenced the cool efforts between the parties, and it was ripened into rancour by the mutual conduct of both at the elections of 1788, and in the Conventions which were held in that year. My father did suspect Gen. Wilkinson of holding a Spanish commission, and was by no means silent on that suspicion. But how long is it since John Coburn has become the eulogist of the General; has he forgotten that he himself on many occasions has charged the General with the same fact, and indulging his vanity, and his itch for scribbling, has himself in the public prints exhibited the charge? has he forgotten that he himself has charged Wilkinson with receiving *Spanish Gold*, and declared that Wilkinson did not deny it? and remembering these things what imputation could the man possibly who after having given as much publicity to these charges as any other individual can bear about and assail as flandersers those who have believed him? What depravity must fill his bosom who can perform the fiend-like offices of tempter and betrayer.

Between the deceased and the other gentlemen mentioned, there never was a quarrel that I know of, except what grew out of the politics of 1788. Between them there was never any thing personal, so far as reached my ear, and if any heart burning rankled in the bosom of either, it is unknown to me. That the celebrated cause of Wilkinson and Marshall had occasioned a bitterness between some of the Judges and the defendant in that cause, I well knew; but until the publication of Franklin, I had never learned that it extended farther than the defendant himself, & I suspect the Judges will have no reason to thank Coburn for attributing to them, the littleness of soul which Coburn himself feels, and which teaches him to assail with indiscriminate malice the whole of a connection, because perhaps one has provoked him. With regard to the case of Wilkinson and Marshall, it would be indecorous in me to hazard a sentiment, perhaps the oblivion to which the leading principle decided in that case is consigned, is its best comment, and it is not improbable, that if that cause could be reviewed, the Judges would have the magnanimity to acknowledge their precipitation, and a different decision would take place. But the point Coburn wishes to establish by this, is, that we have maliciously set on foot the Western World, and furnished the evidence, on which the charge exhibited in that paper is founded. I have before declared that I never directly or indirectly furnished this evidence, and I did not believe the information was procured by the agency of any of my family—it cannot be necessary to repeat it. Is it not very improbable that Coburn's notion is correct, when we observe that men are involved, either principally or collaterally, with whom we have ever been in the habits of friendly intercourse? Such is the case of Col. S.—I. Or that gentlemen with whose characters we are unacquainted, should also be implicated? Such is the case of Mr. Mason. Or that no distinction should be made of party? Such is the case of Gen. Dayton. Or if Co-

burn is correct when he says we have been involved with most of the leaders in Kentucky, and that this paper is an instrument of revenge, is it probable that only three of the many foes be attributes to us, would be charged as principals? The very mistakes too of the Editors prove that they have not derived their intelligence from us. Can any man suppose we did not know Horatio Hall was no bidder for the Green River land? Or that Gen. Wayne was not the Commander of the Western Army when Gen. Wilkinson was first commissioned? Or if we could influence a press, is it possible to believe for one instant, that such press would be of politics so different from those we are known to possess. But the strongest proof is yet behind—it is found in the firm independence of Mr. Stret's character, who would scorn an instrumentality to any man.

But Coburn says the letter of Mr. Brown was procured from Judge Muter by dishonorable means; if the trouble is taken to advert to Judge Muter's letter of Sept. 1790, the means by which the letter was procured, will there appear—the Judge for the purpose of frustrating a mischievous project, voluntarily shewed it to my father, influenced as he himself, declares by the correct opinion, that he was absolved from the ties of confidence when the public good was at hazard; he again voluntarily shewed the letter to James Marshall, & on his solicitations, he gave a copy to be published if necessary. If these are dishonorable means, I confess I know not the import of terms, and am a stranger to the language I profess to speak; but Coburn wanted to say a bitter thing, and on occasions of this kind truth is by no means an impediment in his way.

John Coburn next says that it is within the recollection of many how arbitrarily and partially was exercised the office of Surveyor, and to how many shifts and intrigues the Surveyor descended to promote his interest. These general charges are totally unfulfillable of an answer—they are easily advanced, and unless given instances are adduced they cannot be parried, and are scarcely worthy of notice.

I defy John Coburn to produce one instance of oppression, one instance of partiality in office, one single intrigue, or shift for the promotion of his own interest, one single illegal or ungenerous action—no single instance can, I think be produced where the exercise of a right was withheld, or partially found place in his office. These are emphatic calls, and the man who can provoke them, and when positively charged with falsehood, meanly shrinks into silence, deserves worse than detestation, he deserves contempt. It is true my father was stern to his foes, and took no pains to conciliate such men as the accuser; he sighed at the fate on his country when he heard John Coburn was a Judge, and the monkey insults the dead Lion, when Coburn tramples on my father's hearth. But it is by illegal exactions, combined activity, and advantages taken of others, that he acquired his estate. To the first charge, some notice may be due, and a full statement may be necessary to the complete understanding of the question, and I regret that the explanation can only be made intelligible to those who have in some degree been conversant with the laws on the subject.

As early as the year 1745, the Legislature of Virginia had enacted on the subject of Surveyors' Fees—in the year 1780, the Legislature again took the point into consideration, and reduced the fees of that office to about half what they were settled at in 1745, according to this act, the fees of 1780 and 1781, were charged; but during those years my father had nothing to do with the office. In the fall of the year 1782, the office of Fayette county was opened, and in April 1783, the Surveyor returned to his family in Virginia, leaving the office under the care of Col. Greenup, the present Governor of Kentucky. In the autumn of 1782, the Virginia Legislature revived the act of 1745; the law did not reach the district till after the Surveyor had left it—after his departure, the act reviving the law of 1745 came to the hands of Col. Greenup, and he charged according to that law. As soon as the Surveyor arrived in Virginia, he took the opinion of Edmund Randolph, the then Attorney General, whose opinion was that the fees were chargeable according to the fee bill of 1745, revived in 1782, and that the Surveyor must account with the deputies and the College according to that fee bill, and an extract of this opinion was immediately transmitted to Col. Greenup for his direction. On the Surveyor's return to Kentucky, Walker Daniel, the then Attorney for the District, preferred an indictment against the Surveyor to try the legality of the charges—the present Governor defended the Surveyor, and the prosecution was dismissed.

This affair at that time excited considerable interest, and was much the subject of discussion; but after full investigation as it then met with, it was scarcely to be expected it would be again agitated, and nothing but the malice of this accuser and his ignorance of the subject could have brought it into notice.

If John Coburn had been less influenced by a disposition to calumniate, if he had possessed the industry to enquire into, or the faculty of understanding the laws which it is his duty to expound, he would have spared me the trouble of detecting this slander, or of exposing his ignorance.—He himself would have guessed (for his judgements are but guesses, and often very wild ones) that the decision of the Surveyor, the Governor, and the Attorney General was correct, and demanding payment according to the law in force at the time the services were rendered was not an "illegal exaction;" I trust the letter of his Excellency annexed hereto, will place this subject in a proper point of view.

With regard to the other branches of this charge, they would be best answered by inserting the copies of entries made by my father in the year 1780, long before he had any concern in the office of Surveyor, and pointing out the precision he used even in that early day, by contrasting his entries with the entries of others, and stating the dates of his patents—he had been long conversant in land affairs, and had formed a very correct idea of the course of decision which has since prevailed. Of his own judgement he availed himself & the event has justified his foresight—and it is a new offence of which a man is guilty, (for the discovery of which we are indebted to the talents of Judge Coburn,) when he makes his locations special, and selects a valuable section of the country. John Coburn cannot produce one instance of a combination to take advantage of contending locators, or to pervert the discoveries of another to my father's use. From my soul I detest a calumny, and the man who can basely attempt to tarnish a fame he cannot emulate, is guilty of an inexcusable crime.

The next charge of this man is, that my father was opposed to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, lest the Surveyor's office should be jeopardized.

I am far from thinking any man dishonest, if on particular subjects in politics his opinions are not orthodox, provided those opinions are the genuine effusions of his mind—the motive alone can render the act reprehensible, and Coburn has carefully intruded into this charge a motive in itself selfish and interested. He states an opposition to the separation which might be an honest error of judgement; but he connects it in another part of his attack, with a selfish tenderness for the Surveyors office, which excludes the idea of integrity in error; but Coburn charges untrue, both when he alleges the fact and the motive.

If John Coburn had said that my father was opposed to the plan of separating from the Union, and trusting to commercial treaties with Spain for our freedom and our happiness—if he had urged as a crime, an attachment to the unity of America, and a detestation of the project of bowing to the footstool of a Spanish Don, or ducking with French nods and apish curtsies at the Levee of a Viceroy, I should have admitted that his charge was correct, and I should have bled of the contumacy of my father; but when he states that my father was opposed to the separation, and attributes that opposition to selfish motives—I must in the most positive terms deny the imputation, and charge it with the blackest dye of falsehood. Fact cannot be conquered—it is known to many that the deceased represented the county of Fayette in the year 1781, and if Coburn had attended to the law, he would have observed that my father was ineligible so long as he

held the office, and consequently that he had resigned that office prior to the election in the spring of that year—the great contents on the subject of the separation did not take place till the ensuing year—this proves that the motive attributed to my father is incorrect, but Coburn is still more incorrect with respect to the fact. My father was always in favor of a separation on legal grounds, and used his powers in persuading others to the same opinion. (See Col. Crockett's letter.) The statement of this war-worn veteran places the fact beyond controversy, and leaves John Coburn to the imputation which this venerable foldier has thrown upon him.

John Coburn's next charge which touches the deceased, is, that he was greedy of office, particularly where revenue was concerned, and he directly hints that the proceeds of the Excise Law have been unaccounted for. If to be an office hunter is a crime, the Lord help the wicked—John Coburn has certainly forgot his manœuvres for the Auditor's office, at an early period of our government, and afterwards his eagerness for a seat in the Court of Over, his continued solicitude for a Judgeship in the Court of Appeals, and his courtier like bows for the Register's office; disappointed in these, he turned his attention to the Federal government, and claimed as the reward of his patriotism, (and a mighty speech,) a monopoly of office in Louisiana; but it is a mark of philanthropy in a great man to sacrifice his private ease to the public weal, and John Coburn merits the hosanna's of the multitude for his warm desire to serve them, and his great ability to do so. The late Supervisor was less patriotic, he never solicited the commission, and he reluctantly sacrificed his ease at the request of a highly venerated friend to the labours of office.

With respect to the charge, that the public monies are unaccounted for, it has been frequently whispered by the curious and malicious, but never before assumed a shape which would justify notice, and the opportunity this man has afforded me of shewing to the world the injustice of the insinuation, in some degree palliates the turpitude of his motive in advancing the charge. In a government administered like ours, where the great merit is money saving, and making a pompous parade of the millions in the Treasury at the commencement of each session—it is surprising that any man could be induced to believe a public functionary would be permitted to retain in his hands for a succession of years, a sum which ought to be in the chest, and those who believe, or affect to believe, that the late Supervisor was a defaulter, detract as much from the virtue or vigilance of the administration, as from my father's integrity in retaining the money, and it might be a question whether their malice or their credulity was the prevailing passion. But the annexed letter from Major Morrison, the successor of my father, and the officer who transacted the whole business, will put these suspicious persons to rest, and I trust silence their insinuations. (See Maj. Morrison's letter.)

I have now gone through so much of the publication of Mr. Coburn, as particularly affects my father, and beyond this I deem it unnecessary to notice him—each substantive charge has been answered, but I disdain to reply to the general invective, with which his paper teems. An apology is due to the public for the length of this communication, and when it is recollected how acrimoniously my father's memory has been assailed, how unjustly his conduct has been portrayed on some points, and how basely it has been misrepresented on others, I trust I shall not stand totally unexcused, or charged with improperly intruding on the public attention. As far as was possible I have kept sight of decency of manner, and the matter was not wanting—I have avoided retorting personally on Mr. Coburn—it were well if he would profit by the example, and in future avoid hazarding charges so easily refuted.

A. K. MARSHALL.

7th October, 1806.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7, 1806.

SIR, YOUR favour of yesterday, requesting my opinion respecting a publication in Mr. Bradford's paper, that the late Col. Marshall had charged "double fees," as Surveyor of Fayette county, is now before me. By what I recollect from memory, is, that by an act of the Vir-

ginia Assembly, in October 1782—the act of 1745 "for the better regulating and collecting certain officers' fees, and other purposes therein mentioned," was revived and declared to be in force—the act contained a table of Surveyors' fees, as well as others, and was about double what the law of 1780 had established them at. I was about that time Deputy to Col. Marshall, and had charge of his office—I was of opinion that the Surveyor had a right to charge by the fee bill of 1745, and was strengthened therein by receiving a letter from Col. Marshall, containing an extract of the Attorney General's opinion—this gave rise to the double fees. A prosecution was commenced in the late Supreme Court against Col. Marshall on this subject, which I defended, and the same was dismissed.

I am, Sir, your very

humble servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

CHRISTO GREENUP.

A. K. Marshall, Esq.

JESSAMINE City, Oct. 3, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

IN answer to your note of to-day, I can clearly state, that I was long and intimately acquainted with Col. Marshall, and the offices of civility were freely exchanged between us. In the commencement of the plan for separating from Virginia, I was myself opposed to the measure, as probably premature, and the arguments of Col. Marshall convinced me that a separation was a proper measure—he pointed out various reasons, and used many arguments in favour of a legal and constitutional separation. I was in the Convention of 1788 with Col. Marshall, and know he was opposed to a violent separation from the United States, and took on that subject most decided grounds; but he was warmly in favour of a legal and constitutional separation.—The charges of Franklin are not true.

I am, Dear Sir, respectfully

Your humble servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

JOSEPH CROCKET.

Alex. Marshall, Esq.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 3, 1806.

SIR,

IN answer to your note of this date, requesting me to state whether a balance was yet standing to the debit of your father's account, as Supervisor of the district of Ohio.—On this subject I can be explicit, and do declare that as soon as your brother Thomas Marshall was informed by me that several items in your father's account had been rejected at the Treasury Department, that he immediately deposited with me a greater sum than the balance due to the public, which has been accounted for by me, and that the accounts have long since been closed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

JAMES MORRISON.

A. K. Marshall, Esq.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XIV.

IT is stated in the 9th number, that similar associations had been formed in the states of Vermont and Georgia, with the view of withdrawing the allegiance of the citizens of these territories from the union, and that a correspondence existed between them and the Kentuckians. But as the disaffection in Vermont materially affected the adopting of Kentucky into the union, it is proper to explain in a degree the source and cause of it, which may illustrate many circumstances in the Kentucky Spanish association.

A controversy of the most violent nature had been carried on for twenty years between the states of New-York, New-Hampshire, and the inhabitants of the territory of Vermont previous to March 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the union. This controversy originated from the district of Vermont being claimed both by the states of New-Hampshire and New-York. The Vermontese held their lands in general as grants from New-Hampshire; but the government of New-York, founded a claim to the same lands upon an irregular grant given by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, which the state of New-Hampshire con-

tended was void for several reasons, and inconsistent with the charters which had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The disputes which arose in consequence, were so violent between the citizens of the state of New-York and those of Vermont, that a civil war would doubtless have ensued, had not the contest with Great-Britain, served to establish an union between the citizens of America. The opposition on the part of New-York, was one continued series of violence and oppression. Several families in the state of New-York, particularly the Clintons and Livingstons, were highly interested in preserving the territory of Vermont as a part of their own state, on account of large land speculations, on which they had ventured with this prospect. Extensive tracts in Vermont had been regranted by the state of New-York to the families of Clinton and Livingston, who endeavored to eject the first settlers from their farms, which had been honestly purchased and rendered valuable by labor, fatigue and hardship.

Governor Clinton, the present Vice-President of the United States and his brother General Clinton; father of De Wit Clinton, were most active at this period in inflicting that New-York should have the jurisdiction of the territory of Vermont. The letters of Governor Clinton, which were laid before the Congress of 1779, are a sufficient proof of the interest which the governor took in regard to this subject. Soon after he sent a colonel and several militia officers into Vermont, to endeavour to reduce the inhabitants to obedience, but they were attacked by the celebrated intrepid colonel Ethan Allan, and made prisoners of war. They were however shortly afterwards liberated, at the intercession of commissioners who were sent by Congress into Vermont for that purpose.

The junto of Vermont speculators in the state of New-York, being now apprehensive, that they would be frustrated in their expectations of the New-Hampshire grants, planned a snare of the most diabolical description in order to entrap col. Allan and his friends. They fabricated letters in the name of a colonel Beverly Robinson, a British officer, which were forwarded to Ethan Allan, inviting him to persuade his countrymen to join the British. The first of these letters were said to have been the hand writing of general John Williams, who was expelled the senate of New-York, in the year 1779, for the crimes of perjury and corruption. It was dated New-York, March 30th, 1780, and delivered to Allan in the streets of Arlington in July. The following is a copy: "I am now undertaking a task, which I hope you will receive with the same good intention, that inclines me to make it. I have often been informed that you, and most of the inhabitants of Vermont, are opposed to the wild and chimerical scheme of the Americans, in attempting to separate the continent from Great Britain and to establish an independent state of their own; and that you would willingly assist in uniting America to Great Britain, and restoring that happy constitution, we have so wantonly and unadvisedly destroyed. If I have been rightly informed, and these should be your sentiments and inclination, I beg you will communicate to me, without reserve, whatever proposals you would wish to make to the commander in chief; and I hereby promise that I will faithfully lay them before him, according to your directions, and flatter myself I can do it to as good effect as any person whatever. I can make no proposals to you until I know your sentiments, but think upon your taking an active part, and embodying the inhabitants of Vermont in favor of the crown of England, to act as the commander in chief, shall direct, that you may obtain a separate government, under the constitution of England, and the men formed into regiments under such officers as you shall recommend, be on the same footing as all the provincial corps are.—If you should think proper to send a friend of your own, here with proposals to the general, he shall be protected, and well treated here, and allowed to return whenever he pleases."

It has however been supposed by some that Williams actually wrote the letter with the knowledge of Robinson, as it was proved on his trial in the senate, that he corresponded with officers in Burgoyne's

army (page 136, journal of the senate of the state of New-York, for 1778). Letters of a similar description were afterwards written to Allan, evidently with the intention of convicting him of corresponding with the enemies of America, but he fortunately returned no answer, and enclosed them to Congress informing them of all the circumstances which had accompanied the business which entirely defeated the machinations of the New-York speculators.

The publication of these fabricated letters led afterwards, to a real correspondence between the British in Canada, and col. Allan and several other influential characters in Vermont. But neither Allan or his coadjutors in this correspondence have ever received the slightest censure from their countrymen; for by this policy they kept the British in Canada, quiet and inoffensive during three campaigns; they fondly imagining that they were deceiving and seducing the inhabitants of Vermont.

Thus it will be perceived, that it was both the interest and endeavour of the New-York company of speculators, who had anticipated the division of Vermont, or the New-Hampshire grants, among them, to procure the citizens of that territory declared rebels; and even after the conclusion of the general peace of 1783, they planned designs for the same purpose, and exerted all their efforts to prevent the admission of Vermont into the union.—This New-York company was composed of all the leading and influential men in the state, both federal and anti-federal. The Clinton's, the Livingston's, Governor Jay, General Williams, General Schuyler and General Vane were concerned in it.

This powerful interest was likewise to operate in Congress to prevent not only the admission of Kentucky into the union, but even to raise every obstacle to the settlement of the western country; for it was foreseen that in the course of a few years there would be a necessity for receiving both Kentucky and Ohio into the union, if the colonization of these territories was promoted.

If Kentucky was admitted, Vermont of consequence would be admitted in order to preserve a balance of votes between the Atlantic and Western States. Therefore it was the policy of this faction, to contrive some scheme which should prove the ruin of the western settlers and force them back to their old settlements. For this purpose John Jay who was then minister for foreign affairs, on the part of the United States, entered into a negotiation with Don Gardoche the Spanish minister, by which the United States abandoned the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty-five years. Jay was carrying on this negotiation at the same period when John Brown was conducting his mercantile treaty, and we are informed they were not only mutually acquainted, but pleaded with each other's proceedings; for if they had both succeeded, all their desires would have been accomplished. If the Mississippi had been relinquished to Spain for twenty-five years, the inhabitants of the western country would doubtless have been compelled for self preservation to embrace the protection of the Spanish monarchy; and had this once taken place the object of the New-York faction, viz: the exclusion of Vermont, would have been completed. It was designed by the New-Yorkers, had Vermont been refused a place in the union, to renew their old claim, and probably from their influence in Congress, they would have been enabled to carry their point. But Jay's treaty having fortunately been rejected, all further views of this description were laid aside, and Vermont admitted without opposition, in February 1791, which ensured the admission of Kentucky the following year.

As the name of General Williams has been mentioned, we shall say a little more about him. This man although he was expelled by the Senate of New-York in 1778, for the basest of crimes; yet he was afterwards elected to Congress, and was one of those who voted for the alien and sedition bills. He was well acquainted with General Wilkinson in Gate's army; and these two worthies afterwards renewed their acquaintance at Philadelphia under the Administration of President Adams. They presided too, General Williams as President, and General Wilkinson as Vice-Presi-

dent, at one of Jonathan Dayton's land-jobbing dinners, held at Kitchen's Tavern in Philadelphia. Kitchen was an old servant of Sir Robert Liston, whom the British Plenipotentiary established in this capacity, merely for the purpose of collecting intelligence, and keeping a secret rendezvous for the various caucuses in favour of the British interest. The subject of the western country was introduced, as also the Yazoo business. The latter General Wilkinson and Williams vindicated in the strongest terms. The former observed if he had been consulted upon the business, that the western territory of Georgia might have been obtained upon terms that would have ensured fortunes of much larger magnitude to all concerned, and without any obligation either to the state of Georgia or the United States. Upon being questioned as to his ideas on the subject, he frankly declared that if a petition had been presented by a company of American citizens to his catholic majesty, previous to the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and Spain, that they would have obtained a grant of the whole western territory of Georgia upon the condition of settlement. This remark immediately suggested to Williams and Dayton a plan of petitioning Spain for grants upon similar terms. The late general Gun readily embraced the measure, besides several mercantile houses of considerable capital in the eastern states. The project was gradually advancing to maturity, and we can with confidence assert that the purchase of Louisiana alone prevented the whole of that extensive territory becoming the prey of land speculators, who would have sacrificed the interest of the country to enrich themselves their colonize the provinces of an enemy.

If the state of Kentucky had separated from the union, and fallen under the dominion of Spain, the whole of its lands would doubtless have been re-granted to the conspirators, and thus the industrious settler and revolutionary soldier deprived of the merited rewards for service. This probably was a principle object with the Kentucky Spanish Association as all its members would then in reality have obtained sufficient domains to entitle them to Spanish Grandee ships.

(To be Continued.)

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

Jane S. Magowen, Complainant;
John Baskell, Defendant;
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,
Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm. Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those who have any demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly adjusted for settlement, as there will be no longer indulgence given by Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles below Lexington.

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL give generous wages in cash, for one or two

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS, who can come well recommended; or I will rent, or give on the shares, the mill lately occupied by William Scott deceased—there is plenty of water to full at this time, two or three mills full of cloth per week. For terms apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, about seven miles below Lexington, on the Town-Fork.

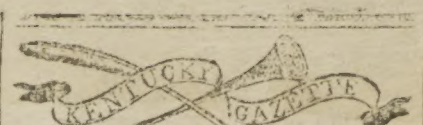
Samuel Scott.

October 18, 1806.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 24th of this month, at the late dwelling of Maj. Jno. Crittenden deceased, a valuable flock of Horses & Cattle, the Household furniture, and sundry other, the goods and chattels, which were of the

ESTATE of the said decedent. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, for the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.

GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.
Lexington, 24th Oct. 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated October 5.

"General Jackson has issued orders for two companies of militia to be raised, for the purpose of marching to Natchitoches against the Spanish troops there.—They are to be raised as quick as possible, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

SUICIDE.

On the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Robert Smith, a young gentleman of Louisville, put an end to his existence. The particulars of this unhappy event are uncommon.—Mr. Smith had been for some time in a low state of health, and was confined to his room. The family had, from some circumstances, suspected he had a design on his own life, and removed every instrument with which he could execute such design, from the room. Yet he found means, unknown to the family, of getting his pistols from the store below, and of having them both charged. On the evening above, a young man who attended in the store, went to supper, and left a small negro boy (as usual) locked up in the room with him. Mr. Smith then placed himself on a trunk, with his back resting against the wall, and a barrel between his legs; each arm was supported on a chair and pillow. Fixed in this position, he compelled the boy, by threats, to hold a looking glass before his face, having, without effect, endeavored so to place it on the head of the barrel as to answer his purpose. He then applied a pistol to each temple, and discharged both at the same instant.

WE are informed from Natchitoches, that things remain in the same order as at the date of our previous accounts.—Governor Ferraro, was at the Bayou Pierre, and has been much indisposed for some time past.—He had requested the attendance of the surgeon from the American post—and who had been with him several days.

Captain Whitney, of the ship Palmyra, from Bordeaux, (arrived at New-York) which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, and that the Treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appointed for the Grand Fete. Captain W. is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris, to the secretary of state.

The report that lately appeared in some of the papers that Mr. Mungo Park, and the other African travellers, had been cut off by the natives, there is every reason to believe is without foundation. No such account has reached the British government, nor has there been any late arrivals from that country, by which the information could have been received. It is the opinion of Sir J. Banks, and other gentlemen personally acquainted with Mr. Park, and deeply interested in the success of his mission, that it is the old report of the deaths of part of the soldiers and carpenters newly received, and greatly exaggerated.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Protecrefs, from London, and with whom we conversed, says, that they spoke the British frigate Virginia, who informed, that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which laid, accounts were received there of the death of Mr. Fox.—Norfolk pap.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEP. 18.

THE HURRICANE.
ON Wednesday morning last about one or two o'clock, this city was visited by a Hurricane, which continued 'till late in the morning. The loss sustained by the Commercial part of our fellow-citizens, is considerable. There were but few vessels in port which did not receive some injury; and the small craft either driven out of sight or sunk. In the city, the fences, some brick walls, and trees, were blown down.—Some houses were unroofed, and one or two that were only part built, were blown level with the earth. We have not yet heard what has been the fate of the Sugar Plantations, &c. but fear they have been much damaged.

FOUND

IN a street of Lexington, a Ten Dollar BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by applying at this office.

READY MONEY,

WILL be given for a likely NEGRO MAN between the ages of eighteen and twenty four years, who can be well recommended for his honesty, industry and sobriety, by

Alexander Dunlap,
Woodford, Oct. 17, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Arch. Ruthertford, Jefferson county, five miles from the Court-house, one

BROWN MARE, five years old, a star and strip, twelve hands high, no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$15 1-2

April 14th, 1804.
Posted before me,

Peter Higbee, J.P.J.C.
TAKEN UP by Archer Webber, Jefferson county, a HORSE, about three years old, about thirteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a small blaze in his face, no brand perceivable.—appraised to 15 dollars. Posted before me the 18th day of August, 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.

GEORGE W. FIELD,
No 137 1-2 Baltimore-St. near, Jas. Ser. set
by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are
Blankets, Flannels, Baize, Benne's cord, President's cord, Fancy prints, Mohair plush, Plains, Coatings, Hunter's cords, Pins, Threads, Irish linens, Hosiery, Plaitas, Drogheda linen, Dimities, Handkerchiefs.

INDIA GOODS.

Gurrahs, Sanahs, Baftas, Mysapore chints, Checks, Mamoodics, Coffas, Lurestrings, Taffeties, Senhaws, &c. &c.

The principal part of these goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

3t Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1806.

JAMES ROBERT, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Braddish's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands, may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business. The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Joseph Charles, Printer and Bookseller price 37 1-2 cents,
Harrison's English Grammar,

'Improved by a teacher of Philadelphia'—also, Lindley Murray's English Grammar, price 37 1-2 cents—also,

The Prompter,

Or Commentary on Common Sayings and Subjects which are full of common sense the best sense in the world—price 25 cents.

Also,

The Union Primer,

With the Westminster Shorter Catechism, price 12 1-2 cents.

Also, price 25 cents, a handsome edition of Webster's Spelling Book.

Being page for page and letter for letter with Johnson's improved edition. As the types of this work are kept standing, orders to any amount can be immediately complied with.

The Kentucky Preceptor, 50 cts.
Geography for the use of schools 50
School-Master's Assistant, 75

The above school books will be sold wholesale at the Philadelphia price without carriage.

"The American Orator,"

Is in the press.

Charles' Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio Almanack,

Is just published and for sale by the gross, dozen or single copy.

"The Western Selection,"

A new school reading book, is preparing for press.

TAKEN UP by Jesse K. Redman, living on Glen's creek, Woodford county, near Cave's mill, a HORREL MARE, the near hind foot white and off fore foot white, a small star in her forehead and about fourteen bands high, three years old last spring—appraised to 50 dollars.

Lewis Castleman.

June 22, 1806

TAKEN UP by Archibald Ruthertford, a

BAY MARE,

with foal, has a bell fastened on with a leather collar, about thirteen and a half hands high, ten or eleven years old branded thus on the near j-w, shoulder and buttock, a star in her forehead. Appraised to \$30. Posted before me the 3d May 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.

INDIANA TERRITORY is

BY William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Commander in chief of the Indiana Territory.

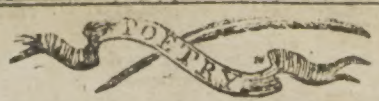
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that it would be more convenient for the ensuing session of the Legislature to commence on Monday the third day of November next, rather than on the 27th day of October to which it stood prorogued, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly of the Territory, until the said first Monday in November, then to meet at the town of Vincennes. And the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives are required then and there to give their attendance accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory at Vincennes, this 30th day of September 1806, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-first.

Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,
JOHN GIBSON, Sec'y.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."
A FEW fongs poffets "fweeter candence, funder fence, and more agreeable allegory," than the following:—It is the production of *George Saville Carey*.

SONG.

LIFE's like a fhip in confant motion,
Sometimes high and fometimes low,
Where every one muft brave the ocean,
Whatfoever wind may blow.
If unfail'd by fquall or fhower,
Wafted by the gentle gales;
Let's not lofe the favoring hour
While fuccefs attends our fails.
Or if the wayward winds fhould blufter,
Let us not give way to fear,
But let us all our patience muffer
And learn from reafon how to fteer.
Let Judgment keep you ever fteady,
'Tis a ballaft never fails;
Should danger rife, be ever ready
To manage well the fwelling fails.
Truft not too much your own opinion,
While your vefel's under weigh,
Let good example bear dominion,
That's a compafs will not ftray:
When thundering tempefts make you fludder
Or Boreas on the furface ralls,
Let good difcretion guide the rudder
And PROVIDENCE attend the fails.
Then, when you'r fafe from danger riding
In fome welcome port or bay,
Hope be the anchor you confide in,
And eafe, a while, in flumber lay.
Or when each eann's with liquor flowing,
And good fellowfhip prevails,
Let each true heart with rapture glowing,
Drink fuccefs unto our fails.

KENTUCKY WINE.

A few gallons for fale. Apply at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Lexington, K. which will be fent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters, if not taken out in three months. Sept. 30, 1806.

Patton Anderson, Hugh Andrews, Will. Alexander, Thos. Anderson.

Richard Buck, John Benoit, Henry Bose, Sarah Bryant, George Bullard, Will. Berry, Benja. Brown, James Buchanan, Joan Godlove Boyer, Andrew Brannan, James Baird, 2, Jesse Bryant, Zachariah Barr, 2.

Thomas Carneal, Walker Cunningham, Ann Carson, Polly Campbell, Edward Chapman, John Celly, Rowland Chambers, Daniel Cowgill, Job Carter, Charles Cullin, 2, John Close, Wm. W. Clayton.

Claressa Downing, John Dille, Matthew Duncan, 2, Charles Davis, 2, Saml. Devore, Thos. Dickinson, Will. Dobins.

Benjn. Edwin, Saml. Ewing.

John Fowler, Wm. Filson, Silas Faver.

James N. Gillaspay, Peter Gregory, Gen. John Gearrant, Saml. V. Gillespie, 2, Jesse Griffith, Eliz. Gains.

Saml. Harkins, James Hutchinson, 2, Robt. J. Henrey, 2, Will. Harnan, George Marsh Man, Andrew Holman, Nelson Hundley, Thomas Hopkins, George Hoyer, Robt. Hamilton, Anthony Houston.

William Jones, Sally Jones, James Jenkins, Rice Jones.

William Kelly, John Lucas, Thomas Lannon, 2, J. Lowrey, senr. esq., Alexander Lenn.

James McGonay, Miss Pege Mahin, Robert Mills, William McCool, Will. Maxwell, William McDermott, John Magee, Jacob Metz, William McCune, John Moore, Dr. Louis Marshall, Francis McKim, Thos. Meck.

Susanna Noks, Henry Newman, Isaac Owings.

Charles Patton, John L. Parcy, Mrs. Mary Price, Miss Eliza Price, Capt. Saml. Prior, Henry Pugh.

Dr. Henrey Rose, 2, Francis Reuleff, Capt. Joseph Richardson, Louis Rouse.

Alex. C. Sprout, Mrs. Harriot Smith, John Shelton, Adam Shorse, Brice Steel, George Sharpe, Aaron Stockton.

Harry Toulman, William Tucker, Adam Trout, Philip Taylor, Henry Trisler, George Taylor.

Jas. P. Usher, Major Updike, Levi Underwood.

John Vance, James Valandingham.

James Watson, Alex'r Wallace, Alfred Williams, James Watson, John Ward, Will. Wilson, Capt. Robt. Wilson, 2, George Wilson, Stephen Wood, Abraham Wolford, Robt. Watson, Cornelious Welson.

Samuel Yates

JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN. DRUGGIST.

Has received late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are

700 lbs. Camphor, 10 hds. vials, assorted, 15 crates apoth. glass, 3 cases cantharides, 150 wt. gamboge, 1000 wt. rhubarb, 600 wt. annotta, 300 wt. white wax, 10 boxes assafetida, 2500 wt. antimony.

with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with promptitude and dispatch.

J. BLEDSOE, Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to Practise Law in the Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one lately occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means to be punctual in the discharge of his professional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806. Stephen Strode, Complainant, against Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. On the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the Complainant, It is ordered, That the said Defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR c.c.c.e.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a goodsquare log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castlemann and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

JEREMIAH NEAVE, No. 51, SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Has imported for the fall sales, and will have constantly on hand, a large and handsome assortment of Glass, China, and Queens' Ware, Yappanned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns well worth the attention of all country store keepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

9 mo. 1, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with on-pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain, John Lowry, G. Adams jr, John Adams, Jorah Brady, Sourbray & Montgomery, William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars.

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL COMPANY.

I WILL attend at Wilton's Inn, on Monday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals for furnishing the following articles, viz.

8000 feet scantling, and timber, 6200 feet flooring plank, (seasoned), 5000 shingles, 6200 feet sheeting plank, 4000 feet other plank, 500 lbs. nails.

Laying 700 perch stone, including lime, gravel, attendance, &c.

Carpenter's work of mill house.

A preference will be given to such persons as will take shares in the company, if in other respects their terms are equal.

S. THROCKMORTON.

N. B. A meeting of the Stockholders in said company, will be held at Wilton's Inn aforeaid, at 4 o'clock the same day to choose three Managers and a Treasurer, for one year.

TAKEN up by William Aldridge, living near the Big Bone Lick, in Boone County, one

3 BLACK MARE.

nine years old—13 hands 3 inches high—has a spankin hind and on the near thigh—her off fore foot white and the near hind foot grey—appraised to £. 10. 10. Also one

BAY FILLEY.

two years old past—14 hands high—branded thus C on each shoulder—some white on her near hind foot and some white in her forehead, appraised to £. 15

Elizabeth Hume.

August 30, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000 payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down, \$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date, \$3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington, The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date, 1000
17,000

\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, 10 — Jamaica Spirits, 10 — Madeira L. P. } WINES, 10 — Sherry, 4 — Colemanar, 4 — Port, 8 — Pepper, 10 — Brimstone, 6 — Allum, 15 — Copperas, 10 — Ginger, 10 — Madder, 8 — Chocolate, 50 boxes Segars, 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Logwood, 10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS 10 do Hyson Skin, 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

FOR SALE,

The Farm on which I live,

CONSISTING of 100 and I believe for 10 acres; together with the crops of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it. Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be received in payment. The title to said farm is unquestionable. Its situation, quality, and conveniences are so generally known, that a more particular description is thought unnecessary. A general warranty deed will be made by

Adam Goodlet.

Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles from Lexington & 3 1/2 from Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.

N. B. Sundry articles of household furniture may also be had with the above.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 3, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.

HOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living on the head of Jeffamine creek in Jeffamine county, on the 23d of June, a negro man named PETER, about 43 or 4 years of age, slender made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an uncommon brisk, lively walk, rather of a down look when spoken to. I will give ten dollars if taken in the state, & all reasonable charges if delivered to me; or if taken out of the state twenty dollars and all reasonable charges.

James Cogger.

July 9, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806.

LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indigence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indifferently instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—T O B A C C O, H E M P, and H O G S' L A R D, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

32 1/2 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky,

January 13, 1803.

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in

Willis's New Fashioned

SHOES.

In ancient times the bards foretold, The rhyming trade would never grow old— 'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part To imitate the rhyming art, And WILLIS in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rhymes. Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimants of his first attention) Handsome shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art— He shoes does make, which Queens might handle.

The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle, Improves new fashions as they rise, And makes some spangled shoes with ties. Cofack boots, and fair tops too, Made neater here than any shoe, All forts and sizes well assorted, Made of leather, the best imported, And now to tell you where he lives, And first attention there he gives, To orders sent both far and near, He'll fit you well you need not fear: Main-street, next door to neighbor Noel, Those who know this, possess a jewel; But not to make description fainter, 'Tis opposite Mentelle the painter; Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodruff, Who makes you shoes quite good enough. To tell you this, my mind did labor Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor. If ladies fend a pattern shoe, He'll make them neatly to fit you. Believing this the best expedient, He now renews their most obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,

Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

Lexington August 18, 1806.